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PATENT APPLICATION

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re application of

Docket No: Q63327

Moshe WEINER, et al.

Appln. No.: 09/892,767

Group Art Unit: 2837

Confirmation No.: 3418

Examiner: Marlon T. FLETCHER

Filed: June 28, 2001

For: TELE-KARAOKE

**REQUEST FOR REINSTATEMENT OF THE APPEAL
UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.193(b)(2)(ii)**

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.193(b)(2)(ii), and in response to the Office Action of April 13, 2004, Appellant hereby requests reinstatement of the Appeal filed on November 6, 2003 (Appeal Brief filed January 6, 2004). In further accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.193(b)(2)(ii), Applicant submits herewith a Supplemental Appeal Brief.

Appellant hereby petitions for any extension of time which may be required to maintain the pendency of this case, and any required fee for such extension is to be charged to Deposit Account No. 19-4880.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: August 12, 2004

WASHINGTON OFFICE



23373

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE



PATENT APPLICATION

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

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Examiner: Marlon T. FLETCHER

Filed: June 28, 2001

For: TELE-KARAOKE

**SUPPLEMENTAL APPELLANT'S BRIEF ON APPEAL
UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.193(b)(2)(ii)**

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.193(b)(2)(ii), Appellant submits the following:

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is COMVERSE NETWORK SYSTEMS, LTD. by virtue of an assignment executed by Moshe WEINER and Erez REINSHMTDT (Appellant, hereafter), on July 21, 2001, and recorded by the Assignment Branch of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on June 28, 2001 (at Reel 011946, Frame 0662).

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

To the knowledge and belief of Appellant, the Assignee, and the undersigned, there are no other appeals or interferences before the Board of Appeals and Interferences that will directly affect or be affected by the Board's decision in the instant Appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-42 are pending in the application. Claims 1-13, 15, 18, 20-25, 27, 30, 31 and 33-39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Catona (U.S. Patent No. 6,288,319) in view of Landante (U.S. Patent No. 5,555,017). Claims 14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 28 and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Catona in view of Landante and Lewis (U.S. Patent No. 5,564,001). Claims 17, 32 and 40-42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Catona in view of Landante and Liu (U.S. Patent No. 5,953,005).

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

In response to the final Office Action (Paper No. 6) in which claims 1-42 were finally rejected, Appellant filed a Response under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 on August 6, 2003. The Examiner issued an Advisory Action on October 30, 2003. A Notice of Appeal along with a Petition for Extension of Time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 was filed on November 6, 2003. In response to Appellant's Appeal filed November 6, 2003 and Appellant's Appeal Brief filed January 6, 2004, the Examiner issued a non-final office action on April 13, 2004 based on a newly discovered reference (Landante).

V. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a multimedia messaging service based application which records and sends cellular telephone karaoke performances to another user. *See Specification, para. 1.* Multimedia messaging service (MMS) is the ability to record, send and receive messages comprising a combination of text, sounds, images and video to MMS capable cellular telephones. *Id. at para. 2.*

MMS was developed to enhance messaging based on the users' new demands. *Id. at para. 3.* In the 3G cellular (3rd generation of cellular communication specifications) architecture, MMS has been added. *Id.* As stated above, this allows users of cellular telephones to send and receive messages exploiting the whole array of media types while also making it possible to support new content types as they become popular. *Id.*

As most people are well aware, karaoke is basically people singing along with music of a known song while the words of the song are not played or are played at a significantly lower volume than the music. *Id. at para. 4.* Occurring synchronously to the music, a karaoke terminal displays the words to the song which consequently allows a user to sing the words of the song even if the user does not know the words. *Id.* The karaoke terminal not only displays the words to the song but also synchronizes the displaying of the words of the song with the music so that a user knows precisely when each word of the song should be sung. *Id.* Said differently, the karaoke terminal displays the words of the song synchronously with the music of the song being played so that a person can sing the words to the song. *Id.* Prior to the present invention, users who desired to "karaoke" needed specially manufactured karaoke equipment or at least a

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personal computer with special karaoke software. *Id. at para. 5.* Additionally, the user would be limited to when and where the user could perform karaoke of a particular song. *Id.*

The present invention provides an application for MMS which allows a user to perform karaoke using the user's cellular telephone and have the performance recorded by an MMS server as a message that can subsequently be sent to another user. *Id. at para. 9.* Referring to Figure 1, a user 10 accesses a Tele-Karaoke service provider 30. *Id. at para. 18.* In a preferred embodiment, the user accesses the Tele-Karaoke service provider 30 by calling a specific number using his cellular telephone. *Id.* The Tele-Karaoke service provider 30 allows the user 10 to choose a specific song among a library of different songs. *Id.*

Once the user 10 chooses the desired song from the Tele-Karaoke service provider 30, the Tele-Karaoke service provider 30 retrieves the song and synchronized text from the Tele-Karaoke server 80. *Id. at para. 19.* The user's cellular telephone uses a protocol called SMIL (Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language) to enable the user's phone to play music and display correlated text at the same time. *Id.*

The user 10 hears the music using a headset or attachable ear-piece and reads the text (i.e. the song's words) from the telephone's display. *Id. at para. 20.* At this stage the user 10 sings along with the music. *Id.* The telephone has a microphone and the words sung by the user into the microphone are captured by the Tele-Karaoke server 80. *Id.* Furthermore, the tele-karaoke server 80 is the source of the music and text that are sent to the user 10. *Id.* When the Tele-Karaoke server 80 receives the words sung by the user 80, it combines them with the rest of the content of the original song (the music and the text) into one multi media entity and temporarily

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stores (caches) it within the server. *Id.* Said differently, the Tele-Karaoke server 80 records the user's singing while electronically combining the user's singing with the original multimedia stream. *Id.* However, since there is a delay between the user's singing and the time the original stream was sent, a delay must be inserted to the user's singing when combining the user's singing with the original stream. *Id.* The Tele-Karaoke server 80 calculates the delay by using the user's singing performance. *Id.* The music of the original stream can be faintly heard in the background of the user's singing performance and as such, the delay necessary is calculated and inserted by the Tele-Karaoke server 80 based on the time difference between the original stream and the user's recorded stream. *Id.*

When the song has finished, the Tele-Karaoke server 80 forwards the multi media entity to the MMS 50 for handling as a multi media message and forwarding it to a chosen destination. *Id. at para. 22.* The MMS 50 will store the performance in the appropriate customer storage space 60. *Id.*

Once recorded, the karaoke performance can be accessed by the user 10. *Id. at para. 26.* The user can send the recorded performance to a friend in much the same way as one would forward a voicemail message. *Id.* The user 10 can also edit the recorded performance to add video or text to the karaoke performance. *Id. at para. 33.* Finally, the user 10 can also chose to delete the performance or keep it stored in the MMS server.

VI. ISSUES

1. Whether claims 1-13, 15, 18, 20-25, 27, 30, 31 and 33-39 are obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Catona (U.S. Patent No. 6,288,319) in view of Landante (U.S. Patent No. 5,555,017).

2. Whether claims 14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 28 and 29 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over the combination of Catona in view of Landante and Lewis (U.S. Patent No. 5,564,001).

3. Whether claims 17, 32 and 40-42 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Catona in view of Landante and Liu (U.S. Patent No. 5,953,005).

VII. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-13, 15, 18, 20-25, 27, 30, 31 and 33-39 stand or fall together. Claims 14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 28 and 29 stand or fall together. Claims 17, 32 and 40-42 stand or fall together.

VIII. ARGUMENTS

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.193(b)(2)(ii) and MPEP §1208.02, Appellant incorporates herein by reference the arguments made in Appellant's Brief on Appeal filed on January 6, 2004.

In response to Appellant's Appeal Brief, the Examiner reopened prosecution of the application and issued a new office action based on a newly discovered reference, Landante. The Examiner has essentially repeated the previous rejection and attempts to use Landante to cure the deficient teachings of Catona. Specifically, the Examiner now acknowledges that "Catona does not disclose an MMS server." As discussed below, Landante fails to cure the deficient teachings of Catona.

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A. Whether claims 1-13, 15, 18, 20-25, 27, 30, 31 and 33-39 are obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Catona (U.S. Patent No. 6,288,319) in view of Landante (U.S. Patent No. 5,555,017)

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness the Examiner must show that the prior art references, when combined, teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. *See MPEP § 2143*. Appellant respectfully submits that the references cited above by the Examiner fail to teach or suggest all of the claim limitations as set forth in the present application.

Appellant submits that the combination of Catona and Landante fail to teach or suggest each and every limitation of claims. Specifically, the proposed combination of Catona and Landante fails to teach an MMS server that records the karaoke performance as an MMS message. As such, the cited reference cannot render obvious claims 1-13, 15, 18, 20-25, 27, 30, 31 and 33-39.

In maintaining the rejections, the Examiner alleges that that the elements of the claimed invention are taught by the combination of Catona and Landante. The Examiner's allegations are summarized in the table below:

Claimed element	Alleged corresponding element
Tele-karaoke server	Song Database 18 (Catona)
User interface	Client 12 (Catona)
MMS multimedia messaging server	MMS (Landante) [substituted for the User Tracks Database 20 (Catona)]

The cited reference fail to teach recording the karaoke performance as an MMS message.

Claims 1-13, 15, 18, 20-25, 27, 30, 31 and 33-39 require the karaoke performance to be recorded as an MMS message. Therefore, the proposed combination must teach that the karaoke performance is recorded as an MMS message. The Examiner acknowledges that Catona fails to teach an MMS multimedia messaging server. *See Office Action of April 13, 2004, page 3*. However, the Examiner alleges that it would have been obvious to substitute the MMS taught in Landante for the User Tracks Database 20 of Catona “because the combination allows the communication to expand from multimedia to MMS messaging, wherein the transmission of video, audio, and text can be transmitted over the network.” *Id, at page 4*. Assuming *arguendo* that the proposed combination was obvious, the proposed combination still fails to teach recording the karaoke performance as an MMS message.

Catona does not teach recording the karaoke performance as an MMS message. The User Tracks Database 20 of Catona does not record the karaoke performance as an MMS message. In fact, no device taught or disclosed in Catona records the karaoke performance as an MMS message. Furthermore, the Examiner asserts that this limitation is taught in Fig. 3 of Catona. Fig. 3 of Catona is illustrated below.

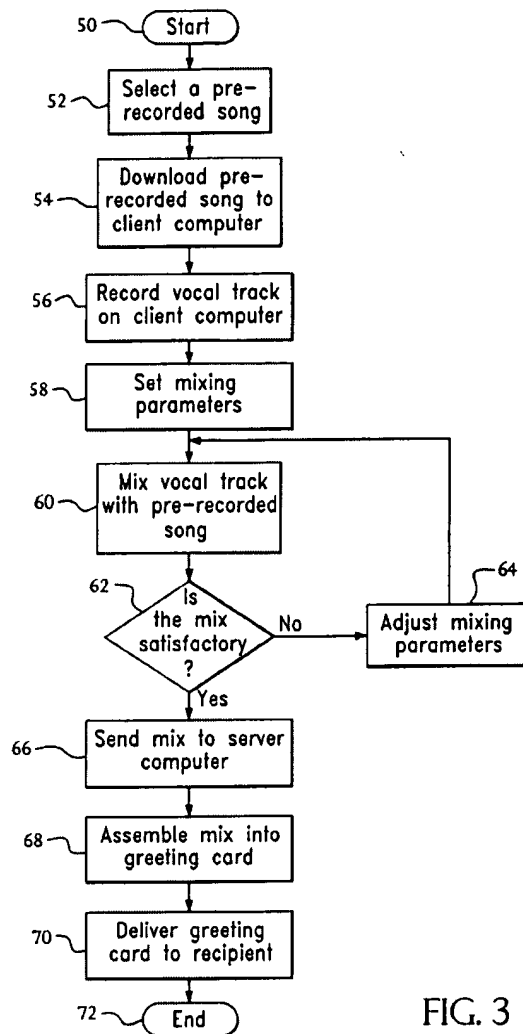


FIG. 3

As shown in at step 56 in Fig. 3 above, the karaoke performance is recorded on the client's computer as an audio file and is not recorded on the server. Instead of teaching a karaoke system that records the performance as an MMS message, Catona teaches a computer network-based karaoke system that records the performance as an audio file. *Catona*, col. 2:7-10. In Catona, the user is required to have a personal computer in order to run a platform-independent programming language, such as JAVA. *Id.* at col. 3:7-9. The user's computer then

controls the mixing of the pre-recorded song 30 and the custom audio track 40. *Id. at col. 10:12.*

In Catona, the recorded performance (audio file) is subsequently mixed with the song (audio file) in the user's computer 12, and then stored in the User Tracks Database 20 as an audio file.

Therefore, assuming *arguendo* that the proposed combination were obvious, the combination would result in a karaoke performance that is recorded as an audio file (not an MMS message), mixed by the user's computer (see step 60 of Fig. 3 of Catona) and subsequently sent to an MMS server (see step 66 of Fig. 3 of Catona).

However, the present invention records the performance by recording the karaoke performance (song + user voice + song words) directly as an MMS message. In other words, as soon as the karaoke performance is recorded in the present invention, the performance is capable of being sent, received and displayed by a cellular phone. Catona does not even suggest sending the performance by phone. Catona would require additional formatting and media conversion to send, receive and display the recorded performance by a cellular phone because Catona does not record the karaoke performance as an MMS message. While this may or may not be provided by the MMS server of Landante, the claimed invention recites that the karaoke performance is recorded as an MMS message and not an audio file. Thus, since the cited references only teach recording the karaoke performance as an audio file, the proposed combination would still fail to teach recording the karaoke performance as an MMS message.

The cited references fail to teach that the karaoke performance is recorded by an MMS server.

The Examiner alleges that the karaoke performance is recorded in the User Tracks Database 20 as an MMS message as allegedly shown in Fig. 3 of Catona. *See Office Action of May 6, 2003*. However, the User Tracks Database 20 is not an MMS multimedia messaging server and does not record the karaoke performance, but instead, the User Tracks Database 20 is simply a large memory which stores electronic greeting cards that have previously been recorded. *See Catona, col. 2:47-49; col. 3:4-6, step 66 of Fig. 3*. In other words, the User Tracks Database 20 does not record (the process of transforming the user's live performance into electronic data), but instead it stores (placing a previously recorded performance into memory) electronic greeting cards. *Id.*

Catona actually teaches that the client's computer records the karaoke performance. As shown in Fig. 3 at step 56 of Catona, the user's computer records the user's karaoke performance. In other words, the recording of the karaoke performance is executed by the client's computer 12 and not by the User Tracks Database 20. *See Catona, col. 1:49-52; col. 2:16-18*. In the office actions of November 21, 2002, May 6, 2003, and April 13, 2004, the Examiner has not disputed this contention, nor has the Examiner explained how the User Tracks Database 20 records the karaoke performance. Therefore, even if the MMS sever of Landante is substituted for the User Tracks Database 20 of Catona, the recording of the karaoke performance would still be performed by the user's computer, and not the MMS server. Neither reference teaches or suggests using the MMS server to record the karaoke performance as recited in the claimed invention. At best, the MMS server as used in the cited references would simply transform an audio file (recorded karaoke performance from the user's computer) into an MMS

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message. Accordingly, the cited references fail to teach an MMS server that records the karaoke performance as an MMS message.

In view of the above remarks, Appellant submits that the proposed combination of Catona and Landante fail to teach each and every limitation of Appellant's claims. As a result, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 1-13, 15, 18, 20-25, 27, 30, 31 and 33-39 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 be reversed.

B. Whether claims 14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 28 and 29 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over the combination of Catona in view of Landante and Lewis (U.S. Patent No. 5,564,001).

Claims 14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 28 and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Catona in view of Landante and Lewis (U.S. Patent No. 5,564,001). Since claims 14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 28 and 29 depend upon independent claims 1 and 20, and since Lewis does not cure the deficient teachings of Catona and Landante with respect to independent claims 1 and 20, Appellant submits that claims 14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 28 and 29 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from independent claims 1 and 20.

Additionally, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, there must be a reasonable expectation of success that the combination would produce the claimed invention. *See MPEP § 2143.02.*

In maintaining the rejections, the Examiner acknowledges that Catona fails to teach a telephone as the interface to the claimed system. *See Office Action of April 13, 2004, page 4.*

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The Examiner relies on the teachings of Landante to teach the user interface being a telephone or cellular phone as taught by Lewis. The Examiner then alleges that it would have been obvious to utilize the teachings of Lewis with the apparatus of Catona "because Lewis provides an alternative interface for use of the multimedia system." *See Id.*

However, the Examiner's proposed combination would not reasonably be expected to be successful as required by MPEP § 2143.02. The telephone taught in the Lewis and Landante references do not have enough memory or processing capabilities to download, process and record the karaoke performance. Catona teaches that the user interface (i.e. the user's computer) downloads, processes and records the karaoke performance, and as a result, the user interface must have such memory and processing capabilities. Catona does not teach a karaoke system in which a user interface that does not have the memory or capability to download, process and record the karaoke performance can be utilized. In other words, Catona requires its user interfaces to have sufficient memory and processing capability such that the karaoke song can be downloaded, played and recorded. There is no teaching that the cellular telephone of Lewis or telephone of Landante has such capability. Therefore, simply substituting a telephone or cell phone for the user interface of Catona will not have a reasonable expectation of success because there is no teaching that the telephones have the memory or capability that is required by the user interface taught in Catona.

In view of the above remarks, the Examiner has failed to provide a reasonable expectation of success in combining the teachings of Catona, Landante and Lewis. Therefore,

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Appellant requests that the rejection of claims 14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 28 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be reversed.

C. Whether claims 17, 32 and 40-42 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Catona in view of Landante and Liu (U.S. Patent No. 5,953,005).

Claims 17, 32 and 40-42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Catona in view of Landante and Liu (U.S. Patent No. 5,953,005). Since claims 17, 32 and 40-42 depend from independent claims 1, 20 and 35, and since the Catona and Landante references do not disclose all of the limitations of independent claims 1, 20 and 35 as discussed above, Appellant submits that claims 17, 32 and 40-42 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from independent claims 1, 20 and 35.

Additionally, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness the Examiner must show that the prior art references, when combined, teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. See MPEP § 2143. Appellant respectfully submits that the references cited above by the Examiner fail to teach or suggest all of the claim limitations as set forth in the present application.

The Examiner acknowledges that Catona fails to teach editing text and video. For that, the Examiner relies on Liu. The system of Liu does not allow a user to edit a recorded message by adding text or video. The Examiner relies on Fig. 4, and in particular, text 102 (lyrics) and video 96 to allegedly teach this limitation. However, the text 102 and the video 96 disclosed in Liu is combined and played for the user in order to produce a karaoke performance. Said differently, the text 102 and video 96 are combined before the karaoke performance. The Liu

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reference does not teach editing a recorded message (i.e. editing a previously recorded karaoke performance) by adding text or video. In fact, the Liu reference does not teach recording any karaoke performance or allowing a user to edit a recorded message. Accordingly, Liu fails to teach or suggest editing a recorded message by adding text or video.

In view of the above, since the Liu reference also fails to cure the deficient teachings of Catona and Landante, Appellant requests that the rejection of claims 17, 32 and 40-42 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be reversed.

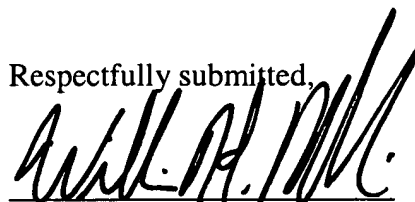
Therefore, in view of the above remarks and the arguments made in Appellant's Brief on Appeal filed on January 4, 2004 (which are incorporated herein by reference), Appellant submits that since the Examiner has not met the burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the rejections of claims 1-42 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are improper and should be withdrawn.

The present Supplemental Brief on Appeal is being filed in triplicate. The appropriate fee was paid with the submission of the original Brief on Appeal and therefore, no additional fee should be required at this time.

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The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

Date: August 12, 2004

APPENDIX

CLAIMS 1-42 ON APPEAL:

1. (original): A tele-karaoke system for performing karaoke comprising:
a tele-karaoke server storing a plurality of songs in karaoke format;
a user interface allowing a user to select a song in karaoke format from said tele-karaoke server in order to perform the song as a karaoke performance; and
an MMS multimedia messaging server recording the karaoke performance as an MMS message.
2. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 1, wherein the MMS multimedia messaging server allows the user to send the recorded performance as an MMS message to another.
3. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 1, wherein the MMS multimedia messaging server allows the user to edit the recorded karaoke performance.
4. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 1, wherein the MMS multimedia messaging server allows the user to listen to the recorded karaoke performance.
5. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 1, wherein the MMS multimedia messaging server allows the user to store the recorded karaoke performance.
6. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 5, wherein said MMS multimedia messaging server includes customer storage space to store recorded performances of the user.
7. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 1, further comprising a tele-karaoke service provider coupled to the user interface and the tele-karaoke server to regulate user interaction and retrieve songs from the tele-karaoke server.

8. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 7, wherein the MMS multimedia messaging server allows the user to send the recorded karaoke performance as a message to another user.

9. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 7, wherein the MMS multimedia messaging server allows the user to edit the recorded karaoke performance.

10. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 7, wherein the MMS multimedia messaging server allows the user to listen to the recorded karaoke performance.

11. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 7, wherein the MMS multimedia messaging server allows the user to store the recorded karaoke performance.

12. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 7, wherein said MMS multimedia messaging server includes a customer storage space to store recorded tele-karaoke performances of the user.

13. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 12, wherein the MMS multimedia messaging server allows the user to at least one of send, store, edit and listen to the recorded performance as a message to another.

14. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 1, wherein the user interface is a cellular telephone.

15. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 1, wherein the user interface is a personal computer.

16. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 1, wherein the user interface is a fixed telephone.

17. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 13 , wherein the user edits the recorded message by adding at least one of text and video .

18. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 7, wherein the user interface is a personal computer.

19. (original): The tele-karaoke system of claim 7, wherein the user interface is a fixed telephone.

20. (original): A method for allowing a user to perform karaoke comprising:
downloading a chosen song in karaoke format from a tele-karaoke server;
performing karaoke on the chosen song; and
recording the performed karaoke by a MMS multimedia messaging server as an MMS message.

21. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 20, further comprising:

sending the message of the recorded performance to another person.

22. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 20, further comprising:

editing the message of the recorded performance.

23. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 20, further comprising:

storing the message of the recorded performance.

24. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 20, further comprising:

receiving another user performance as an MMS message.

25. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 20, wherein prior to downloading,

accessing a tele-karaoke service provider to choose the song;

choosing the song through the tele-karaoke service provider; and

retrieving the chosen song to be downloaded from the tele-karaoke server by the tele-karaoke service provider.

26. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 25, wherein the user accesses the tele-karaoke service provider via a cellular telephone.

27. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 25, wherein the user accesses the tele-karaoke service provider via a personal computer.

28. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 25, wherein the user accesses the tele-karaoke service provider via a fixed telephone.

29. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 25, wherein the user accesses the tele-karaoke service provider via a cellular telephone.

30. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 25, wherein after recording the performed karaoke by an MMS multimedia messaging server as a message, sending the message of the recorded performance to another user.

31. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 25, wherein after recording the performed karaoke by an MMS multimedia messaging server as a message, listening to the message of the recorded performance.

32. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 25, wherein after recording the performed karaoke by an MMS multimedia messaging server as a message, editing the message of the recorded performance by adding at least one of text and video.

33. (original): The method for allowing a user to perform karaoke of claim 25, wherein after recording the performed karaoke by an MMS multimedia messaging server as a message, storing the message of the recorded performance.

34. (original): A tele-karaoke system for performing karaoke comprising:
an MMS multimedia messaging server storing a plurality of songs in karaoke format, and
a user interface for downloading a song in karaoke format chosen from said MMS multimedia messaging server and for performing the song as a performance while the MMS multimedia messaging server records the performance as an MMS message.

35. (original): A method for recording karaoke performances as an MMS message, comprising:
storing a plurality of songs in karaoke format; and
recording a selected one of said songs as an MMS message.

36. (original): The method of claim 35, further comprising forwarding the recorded MMS message to a selected user.

37. (original): The method of claim 35, further comprising editing the recorded MMS message.

38. (original): The method of claim 35, further comprising listening to the recorded MMS message.

39. (original): The method of claim 35, further comprising storing the recorded MMS message.

40. (original): The method of claim 37, wherein editing the recorded MMS message includes adding text.

41. (original): The method of claim 37, wherein editing the recorded MMS message includes adding video.

42. (original): The method of claim 40, wherein editing the recorded MMS message further includes adding video.